

SMITH TO END STATE CONTROL OF TRANSIT, PORT AND UTILITIES

Expects Republican Home
Rule Bloc to Swing
Assembly Vote.

HAS SENATE CLINCHED

Move to Abolish Commis-
sions Due When Legis-
lature Meets.

TO KILL STATE DRY ACT

Governor-Elect Leaves To-day
for Secret Golf in New
Jersey.

Complete independence of Albany in handling subway, port development and all other public improvements classed as purely municipal will be granted to New York under the home rule measures likely to be proposed in the Legislature almost as soon as Alfred E. Smith and the Democratic administration take office on January 1.

Their hold on the State Senate clinched yesterday by final returns, and with a possibility that contests in several districts might give them control of the Assembly, too, the Democrats began framing campaign promises into tangible form.

Mr. Smith will leave to-day for a rest until next Tuesday. He will go to a quiet place he picked in New Jersey where the job hunters cannot reach him. With him will go Charles M. Winchester of Albany, defeated for Congress on the Republican ticket; William H. Humphreys, formerly chief of police of the New York Central; James J. Riordan, president of the United States Trucking Corporation, and John F. Gilchrist, Commissioner of Licenses. They will play golf for three days.

Silber a Visitor.

Among those who visited Mr. Smith yesterday at the Biltmore were George S. Silber, Governor-elect of New Jersey. Mr. Silber will keep his apartment at the Biltmore for the next month, and there will hold his conferences, framing his program and picking those he is to appoint to State offices. He decided that it would not pay to open his Oliver street house for the short time before going to the executive mansion. His summer home at Sea Gate will be kept open and he will spend the next few weeks there.

The State policy which was established by Charles E. Hughes when Governor fifteen years ago of exercising general supervision over municipalities in the matter of public utilities in all probability will undergo a complete change.

The Public Service law, first written by Hughes, is the strictest of the statute books as almost the first act of the incoming administration. The proposal which is now favored and which in all probability will be enacted will give the cities complete authority to handle their own transit problems, build subways where and how they please, develop the port as they wish, and similarly deal with other utilities, and deal within the border of the municipality.

There will be a State Commission to exercise regulatory power over the telephone, intercity lighting and power, corporations and other concerns.

To End Long Wrangle.

The long wrangle between the Board of Estimate and the Transit Commission and the Port Development Commission has brought to an end, it is expected, by giving the Board of Estimate full jurisdiction in dealing with subways and the port. The Transit Commission as now established is to go. The Port Authority act is to be continued but amended, giving the Board of Estimate control. The Public Service Commission will be continued.

That is the plan as it stands. It will be worked out in detail in the next two or three weeks. Mayor Hylan and the Board of Estimate will have all the home rule they have demanded. They will be able if the plan goes through to spend enormous sums in the proposed subway and port development enterprises, unrestrained by a State regulatory body.

It is believed Mr. Smith will have little difficulty getting through his bills repealing the public service and transit laws enacted under Gov. Miller. Such measures will pass easily in the Senate. The Board of Estimate will have all the home rule they have demanded. They will be able if the plan goes through to spend enormous sums in the proposed subway and port development enterprises, unrestrained by a State regulatory body.

How to Get Beer Back.

The transit and home rule issue seems to be accepted by the Democrats as a matter of course. What is giving them more concern is how to go about making good the beer and light wine plank in the State platform. The platform insists that Congress enact such modification of the Volstead act as shall legalize the use of beer and light wine under such careful restrictions as were imposed by the law passed in New York in 1920.

Democrats said this declaration leaves the thing up to the United States Senate and Congressmen representing this State in Washington. Some do not promise any action in Albany. This sounded like the first effort to sidetrack the issue.

The Mulligan-Gage law providing for State enforcement may be repealed. That would mean nothing more than that enforcement would be left entirely to State officials. Some do not promise any action in Albany. This sounded like the first effort to sidetrack the issue.

Continued on Page Three.

The Letters of Franklin K. Lane LANE DISLIKED WILSON METHODS ON LEAGUE

Secretary in Writing to Cox, Democratic Nominee, Said
He Agreed With President Only on Principle—
Urged Candidate to Seize Leadership—
Declared Both Parties Won War.

THE NEW YORK HERALD publishes herewith another installment of the letters and diaries written by Franklin K. Lane while Secretary of the Interior in the Cabinet of President Wilson. These letters form a highly valuable contribution to history. They will appear in THE NEW YORK HERALD every day until the series is completed.

NINTH INSTALLMENT.

(Copyright 1922 by Anna W. Lane.)

To James M. Cox, Democratic nominee for President.

NEW YORK CITY, July 25, 1920.

MY DEAR GOVERNOR—I shall presume upon your flattering invitation to speak frankly, not in the hope that I may in any way enlighten a man of such experience and success, but that I may possibly accentuate some point that you may recognize as important, which in the rush of things, might be overlooked. If I should appear in the least didactic, I beg that you charge it to my desire for definiteness, and my inability to give the atmosphere of a personal conversation.

The unforgivable sin in our politics is a lack of generosity. Smallness, meanness, extreme partisanship, littleness of any kind—these are not in accord with the American conception of an American leader. A clever thing may gratify a man's own immediate partisan following, but the impression on the country at large is not good. We want a full, adequate appreciation of the fact that there is hardly more than a film that divides Republican from Democrat; indeed, in that fact lies our hope of success. We must win first voters and Independents.

War Won by Both Parties.

Let me be concrete; the war was won by Republicans as well as Democrats. . . . Therefore, I would say, give generously of appreciation to the Republicans, who raised Liberty loans, who administered food affairs, who put their plants at the nation's service, who were in the important activities, such as airplane making, and transporting and financing during the war. . . .

A day has come when partisanship with its personalities and bitterness does not satisfy the public. We have seen things on too large a scale to believe in the importance of trifles or in the adequacy of trifling men. We must have men who are large enough to be international and national at the same time, to be politicians and yet American statesmen, to subordinate always the individual ambition and the party advantage to the national good.

The League of Nations.

I feel that we have not tried to interpret the League of Nations in our terms, in terms of America's advantage. We Democrats are looked upon as international visionaries because we have not been willing to deal practically with a practical situation.

The league is not anti-national. It is anti-war. Its aim is to defer war and to bring about peace by the decisions of a super-national tribunal, but by establishing the method and machinery by which the opinion of the world may become effective as against those inclined to war.

By adopting the League we do not pledge ourselves to any war under any circumstances without the consent of Congress. And because we have not been willing to say this we are now in danger of losing the one chance the world has had to get the nations together.

Loyalty to the President's principles does not mean loyalty to his methods. They have been wrong as to the League in my opinion. You could deal with Congress, even a Republican Congress, on this matter, I believe, and come out with the essentials.

Don't let Bryan get away from you if you can help it, because he really represents a great body of moral force and opinion. But don't pay the price to Bryan or Wilson or Hearst or Murphy or any one else, of being untrue to your own belief as to the wise and practicable national policy, that you may gain their support.

There couldn't be a better year in which to lose for something real. You can not win as a Wilson man, nor as a Murphy man, nor as a Hearst man. The nation is crying out for leadership, not pussyfooting nor pandering, but being wrong strongly if you must be wrong, rather than be right weakly. You can only win as a Cox man, one who owns himself, has his own policies, is willing to go along, not with a bunch of bosses, but with any reasonable man, asks for counsel from all classes of men and women, does not fear defeat and expects a victory that will be more a party victory than a personal one, and more a people's victory than a partisan one.

Your Enemies.

Pick a few enemies and pick them with discretion. Chiefly be for things. But be against things and persons, too, so that the nation can visualize you as leading in a contest between the constructive forces and the destructive critical forces.

And the thing to be against is the man who is looking backward, who talks of the "good old days," meaning (a) money in politics, buying votes in blocks of five; (b) human beings as commodities, Homestead strikes and instructions how to vote in the pay envelope; (c) privately controlled national finances as against the Federal Reserve System; (d) taxation of the poor through indirect taxes on products of protecting industry; (e) seventy-five cent wheat; (f) dollar a day labor; (g) the saloon bossed city; (h) no American merchant marine; all goods carried abroad under foreign flags—those were the "good old days," for which the standard Republican is sighing.

But the world has moved in the past twenty-five years, and America not.

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POLICEMANN FIGHT KILLS A BOOTLEGGER AND ROUTS 2 OTHERS

Woman Assists in Capturing
One Fugitive After
Shooting in E. 10th St.

THREE MEN KIDNAPED

Patrolman Chases Gang in
Motor Car Up Lafayette
From Canal Street.

ATTACKS WITHOUT SHELL

Rushes at Two Armed Opponents
Crouching in Car—
Flight Over \$80 Alcohol.

Bootleggers kidnaping a man with whom they had negotiated for the purchase of a large quantity of alcohol fought a pistol battle with Patrolman Eugene O'Connor of the Oak street station in East Tenth street last night.

The noise of the ten shots or more caused so much excitement in that populous neighborhood that the reserves from three precincts and forty detectives from Headquarters were sent to stop trouble that almost became a riot.

The bootleggers shot at Patrolman O'Connor while he was on foot and while they had the protection of the heavy windshield of a big touring automobile. They blazed away with three guns, while their prisoner crouched in the back of the automobile, but Patrolman O'Connor kept on advancing and finally shot one of the men, Andrew Michaels, in the head. Michaels died a few hours later.

Michaels tumbled out of the automobile, seriously wounded, and his companions, Alexander Smith and Mike Burke, jumped from the machine and ran. Smith was captured later in a Chinese laundry near Fourth avenue after a woman had sent a taxicab chauffeur in pursuit of him, but Burke escaped.

Made Deal for Alcohol.

The kidnaped man was Benjamin Faust, a chauffeur of 44 Cheyette street, who works in a garage at 40 Bayard street. He told the police that several days ago a Pike street barber introduced Michaels, Smith and Burke, who said they wanted to get some alcohol. Faust said he could supply them for five dollars a gallon. They agreed to buy and arrangements were made for them to go last night to the Bayard street garage.

When they drove in with their big automobile, Faust had sixteen five gallon cans waiting for them. Faust said the stuff was loaded into the back seat and floor of the car and that he then asked for payment. But instead of giving him the \$400 due the three men drew revolvers and ordered Faust and two other men in the garage to get into the machine. They did so, Faust being placed in the front seat between Michaels and Burke, and the others in the back seat with Smith. Then the car left the garage, but as it went out and turned toward Canal street and was headed west, Michaels and Burke escaped.

He ran to Canal street and found Patrolman O'Connor. He pointed to the car which by this time had turned toward Canal street and was headed west. "That's a stick up car," he cried.

Commandeers Automobile.

Patrolman O'Connor didn't wait to ask questions. He stopped the first automobile that came along, another touring car, and got on the running board. He ordered the chauffeur to keep the car moving. Michaels and Burke drove through to Lafayette and up that avenue into Fourth avenue. They turned east in Tenth street, with the other machine only a few yards behind them. Between Fourth avenue and Third avenue other machines caused the kidnapers' car to swerve to the sidewalk, and the automobile with O'Connor ran past it.

Patrolman O'Connor stopped his machine and jumped to the ground. He drew his revolver and ran toward the other machine. Michaels and Smith and Burke met him with several shots. Two of them ripped shreds from the policeman's coat, but he walked steadily on toward Michaels. Michaels and Burke crouched behind the windshield, with Faust between them, and fired as fast as they could pull the triggers of their guns.

After two or three shots had been fired Faust squirmed from between the two men and threw himself over the side of the back part of the car, and about the same time the second man, who had been kidnaped jumped from the rear of the machine and started on a run along Tenth street toward Fourth avenue.

The third or fourth shot fired by the policeman shattered the windshield, and the last shot that he had in his gun crashed into Michaels's head. Michaels slumped sideways around the wheel and against the door, and then the door of the car opened and he tumbled into the street.

Although his gun was empty Patrol-

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Holds Interallied Debts Woven Into Reparations

PARIS, Nov. 9. (Associated Press.)—Premier Poincare told the Senate that the French Government had decided to act alone with respect to Germany if the Brussels conference failed to give France satisfaction and that no general settlement of the reparations problem was possible unless the question of interallied debts was solved at the same time. "If we do not obtain satisfaction," he said, "there is nothing in the world that can prevent us from acting alone in the fullness of our rights."

When asked by Senator Berenger, "Is it true that the 99,000,000 francs advanced by France on reparations due from Germany are lost and that France will never collect anything more than the interest?" M. Poincare replied: "If such fears are expressed they are due to the present situation. But our rights remain intact and we shall keep intact the guarantees that we hold under the treaty of Versailles."

HARDING ISSUES CALL FOR SESSION NOV. 20

Congress Expected to Take Up
Ship Subsidy and Bureau
Reorganization.

MARINE AID MAY FAIL

Plea for New Railroad Legisla-
tion May Be Withheld as
Too Controversial.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 9.

President Harding to-day issued a call for a special session of Congress November 20 in accordance with plan tentatively made prior to the election. The call merely stated that the "public interests" demanded that Congress be convened and noted that the President would submit a communication regarding the legislative matters on which he desires action.

The Republican reverses of Tuesday, some of the party leaders felt, might make it inadvisable to bring contested issues before a special session. The President, however, feels that unless these measures, foremost among which is the ship subsidy bill, are put through at the special session at the short session into which it will merge, there will be little or no hope for their enactment.

The text of the President's proclamation follows:

"Whereas public interests require that the Congress of the United States should be convened in extra session at 12 o'clock noon on the twentieth day of November, 1922, to receive and consider such bills as may be introduced and passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate during the session of the United States to convene in extra session at the capital city of Washington on the twentieth day of November, 1922, at 1 o'clock noon, of which all persons who shall at that time be entitled to act as members thereof are hereby required to take notice."

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed."

Done at the city of Washington this ninth day of November in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-Two and the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Forty-Seventh.

"WARREN G. HARDING,
Secretary of State."

It is believed the Administration will have a new ship subsidy bill introduced in the House as soon as that body convenes. It has been indicated by the President that there would be changes in the measure, but these have not been definitely decided.

Besides the ship subsidy, there are two other questions on which the President desires speedy consideration. These are the reorganization of the departments and bureaus and railroad legislation.

To Submit Reorganization Plan.

The reorganization plan worked out by the so-called Brown committee has been delayed for months because of disagreements between members of the cabinet over some of the proposed changes. The plan will be sent to Congress as soon as it convenes. It has been on the President's desk for some time and he has decided modifications are necessary to harmonize the differences in his official family.

Will the President probably call attention to the railroad problem in his Tuesday session? This is particularly likely if the House is expected to strengthen the opposition to the ship subsidy proposal in both houses.

Members of the Senate and House are expected to be in session on Tuesday, and some visiting their constituents, informed Administration leaders they would have to take a definite stand on the ship subsidy bill.

To smooth passage of the legislation it was necessary to bring it up in some way with the St. Lawrence waterways project and with some scheme for the development of inland waterways.

EARLY ADVERTISEMENTS.

To insure proper classification of Apartment, Real Estate and Water advertisements in the Sunday edition of The New York Herald copy should be delivered to Branch Office before 2 P. M. on Friday. Write Main Office, 280 Broadway, up to 6 P. M. Telephone North 10000—Ad.

WET VOTE'S GROWTH ASSURES PROHIBITION AS BIG ISSUE IN 1924

Both Sides Fear Fight Over
Question in National
Election.

HOUSE SAFE, DRY'S SAY

Gain of 80 Liberal Votes Is
Claimed by Officer of
Wet Body.

WILL DEMAND LINEUP

Fight to Be Made First to
Modify, Then Kill, Vol-
stead Act.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 9.

Prohibition will be a big issue in the national campaign of 1924, in the opinion of politicians in Washington who have had long experience in both political parties.

Because of the showing made by the wets in Congressional elections, action on wines and beer and other forms of modification of the Volstead act in New York, Illinois, California and Maryland, party leaders are wondering how they can best avoid a direct wet and dry issue in the next campaign.

Leaders of both parties are not eager to be committed or to adopt an avowedly wet or dry course for the national campaign. It is not so much a question of open mindedness as an inherent fear of the issue.

Both Sides Claim Gains.

Leaders of the wet and dry organizations are getting farther and farther apart in their claims and each has many successful points of argument. Wet leaders claim success in the House beyond their most sanguine hopes and say they have sufficient membership to undertake modification of the Volstead act. Dry leaders say they not only have an entirely safe lead in the House, but have improved their position in the Senate through defeat of Senator Pomeroy of Ohio, the only state which can be said to have voted dry, and the election of a wet to succeed John Shaw Williams (Miss.) and the late Senator Watson (Ga.).

On the other hand the wets elected Governor Edwards of New Jersey in place of Senator F. H. Johnson and carried all the populous states outside of Ohio.

Republican leaders admit the dry stamp on their candidates and the party was a damaging factor in Tuesday's election. They cannot make up their minds, however, whether this trend was a temporary throwback or whether it should be accepted as an expression of popular will.

Democratic leaders, pleased with the gains made by the party and convinced that some were due to wet sentiment, are not convinced that a wet platform would carry the party to national popularity in 1924.

Wets to Demand Lineup.

After a conservative acceptance yesterday of the election as showing a decided gain in sentiment for them, representatives of the wets became more encouraging today. William H. Sturgeon, head of the National Association Opposed to Prohibition, said the issue was clear and his organization would demand that each of the national parties make a platform declaration in 1924 either wet or dry. His organization is preparing to force a national lineup on prohibition. His efforts can be defeated by who position who now incline to avoid the issue if possible.

Mr. Sturgeon said that failing a declaration by the major parties, the anti-prohibitionists would enter their own campaign for every Congressional district and for the Senate. Mr. Sturgeon said his organization would not make the mistake of overconfidence and endeavor to start a third party.

Wayne B. Wheeler, spokesman for the dries, professes not to be worried. The dries, he said, have absolute control of Congress, but will redouble their efforts to stop further wet inroads. Votes for non-enforcement or less rigid enforcement, he said, simply meant that we must combat in educational campaigns for support of the Constitution. "It is a matter of education," he said, "and that is our only concern."

Claims Gain of 80 Liberals.

On the other hand the wets, through C. C. Hinkley, secretary of the Association Opposed to Prohibition, claims that the pronounced increase in wet votes in the House renders probable members of the House will be sent to Congress as soon as it convenes. It has been on the President's desk for some time and he has decided modifications are necessary to harmonize the differences in his official family.

Will the President probably call attention to the railroad problem in his Tuesday session? This is particularly likely if the House is expected to strengthen the opposition to the ship subsidy proposal in both houses.

Members of the Senate and House are expected to be in session on Tuesday, and some visiting their constituents, informed Administration leaders they would have to take a definite stand on the ship subsidy bill.

To smooth passage of the legislation it was necessary to bring it up in some way with the St. Lawrence waterways project and with some scheme for the development of inland waterways.

Herrin Indictments Stand in Mine Slaughter Trial

MARION, Ill., Nov. 9.—Little progress in the selection of jurors today for the five men charged with murder in connection with the Herrin mine killings was made to-day and not any of the 120 venire men called had been chosen when court adjourned.

Court was adjourned by Judge D. T. Hartwell after he overruled the defense motion attacking the legality of the many indictments issued in connection with the mine killings. Defense attorneys contended the grand jurors had not been selected as provided by law. Court will reconvene next Monday. Meantime the court room will be remodeled to provide space for the attorneys, hundreds of witnesses and spectators.

PANAMA FLAG GIVES LIQUOR TO U. S. SHIPS

Resolute and Reliance Able to
Avoid Restriction of
American Papers.

NOT EASY FOR OTHERS

Shipping Board Not to Permit
Transfers—Supreme Court
Tuling Awaited.

The transatlantic steamships Resolute and Reliance of the United American Lines will be transferred soon from American to Panamanian registry to escape the effects of Attorney-General Daugherty's opinion prohibiting the carrying of liquor by American vessels.

In the transfer the owners will be "exercising a right reserved to them when the ships were purchased and placed under the American flag," said R. H. M. Robinson, president of the United American Lines.

American vessels ordinarily cannot transfer to foreign registry without permission of the United States Shipping Board. It is conceded that the Shipping Board will not grant any transfer applications from other American lines. The owners of the Resolute and Reliance had foreseen such a situation as this when they purchased the ships from the Royal Holland Lloyd Line and entered them in American registry.

Canvassed by Loss of Business.

"We keenly regret," said Mr. Robinson, "that conditions have arisen which have necessitated our arranging for the operation of the Resolute and Reliance under a foreign flag."

Early last summer we arranged to charter the Resolute and Reliance to the Raymond A. Whitcomb Company for a cruise to the West Indies and South America. Following the publication of the Daugherty opinion, we were notified that fifty passengers were canceled on the Resolute alone, which could be attributed to this ruling. The cancellations involved for the most part the more expensive accommodations.

"Because of the keen competition of the cruises arranged for foreign steamers we felt that the carrying of the Resolute and Reliance could not be carried out successfully unless the passengers could be offered the same service and privileges as are offered on foreign ships. Therefore, in view of the large sums involved and in fairness to our stockholders, we have completed arrangements to transfer the ships to a foreign flag."

"The financial investment in these ships and the management will remain as in the past, wholly American."

The Resolute, 11,299 gross tons, is to begin a world tour of the world. The Reliance, 18,378 gross tons, will sail February 1 for a six weeks' cruise to Brazil, touching West Indian and South American ports.

Supreme Court Ruling Awaited.

Any action on other American lines will not be decided on until after the United States Supreme Court has ruled on the validity of Attorney-General Daugherty's ruling, according to Cletus Keating, attorney for the United American Lines.

The decision of the Supreme Court will rest on an appeal from the ruling at Federal Judge Learned Hand upholding the Daugherty ruling. Mr. Keating on Monday will move for an early hearing in the Supreme Court. He said:

"The International Mercantile Marine Company and the United American Lines will quit business if the Supreme Court rules against us."

There has been an alarming decrease in passenger and cargo traffic since the Daugherty ruling. With millions of dollars involved in our vessels we cannot continue in business without revenue. While foreign vessels are exempt from the provisions of the Daugherty ruling it will be impossible for us to compete with them. Passengers and cargo are not going to travel on ships that do not sell liquor."

The chief advantage of Panama registry is that ship owners are relieved of strict regulations of crews and their subsistence.

Very important also, from the standpoint of the shipping industry, is the fact that the Panama flag is a neutral flag.

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INDEPENDENTS TIE REPUBLICAN HANDS IN NEW CONGRESS

Regular Party Leaders to
Be Hampered in Work
of Organizing.

LODGE CAN BE LEADER

Administration Committed
Plans Can Be Blocked if
Democrats Help.

NEWBERRY MAY RESIGN

Friends Urge La Follette to
Try to Dictate to Both
Houses.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 9.

Republican majorities in the Senate and House have been reduced by elections and so many independents and radicals have been elected that Administration leaders will have great difficulty in organizing both bodies in accordance with their wishes and will be unable to control legislation to the same extent as in the present Congress.

The independents will hold the balance of power easily at both ends of the Capitol. While they will not be in a position to choose one of their own number as leader in either body they will probably be able, if they stick together, to exercise a veto power on the floor leadership, the organization of committees and the legislative program in both branches and on the Speakership in the House.

Returns tabulated to-night by the Republican and Democratic National committees give the following results for the Senate:

Republican, 23.
Democratic, 43.
Socialist, 1.

North Dakota Race in Doubt.

North Dakota's Senatorial election is still in doubt, with O'Connor, Democrat, and Frazer, Republican and Non-Partisan Leaguer, running a neck and neck race.

It was estimated last night that the Republican majority in the Senate would be at least ten, but late returns from Washington to-day show that Senator Poinsett has been defeated by C. C. Bill, Democrat. If it turns out that the Republicans have won in North Dakota their Senate majority will still be ten, but if the Democrats win there it will be only eight.

The late returns indicate that the next House will have a nominal Republican majority of about seventeen and will be lined up as follows:

Republicans, 235.
Democrats, 208.
Socialist, 1.

But in the total of 236 Republicans are included O. J. Kvale, who defeated Representative Volstead in Minnesota, ten of Senator La Follette's radical followers in Wisconsin and several other scattered radicals who (North.) To these seven possibly may be added Franer (N. D.) and on some issues Norbeck (S. D.) and Bursum (N. M.) may be counted on to vote with the radicals.

As the Republican majority in the Senate will not exceed ten it is plain that it can be voted out of office by the Administration Senators still will have an overwhelming majority in the Republican Senatorial caucus and can elect him if they want to. But the committee lists prepared by the Republican caucus will have to be approved by the entire Senate and the radical Republicans can join with the Democrats to defeat the committee plan of the old line Senators.

Can Influence Legislation.

There is no assurance that the main body of Democratic Senators will join the radicals in any plan to upset the organization plans of the Administration Republicans. Senator Simmons (N. C.), Underwood (Ala.) and others of the conservative Democrats probably would prefer to have the Administration Republicans effect their organization and might help them. But the radicals will make themselves felt unmistakably in the framing of legislation.

The Republican radicals will have the support of the newly elected Democratic radicals, including Ferris